## What is claimed is:

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- 1. A polynucleotide comprising at least 10 contiguous nucleotides of a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 1-12 and comprising a nucleotide at position 101 of the nucleotide sequence, or a complementary polynucleotide thereof.
- 2. A polynucleotide which is hybridized with the polynucleotide of claim 1 or the complementary polynucleotide thereof.
- 3. The polynucleotide of claim 1 or 2, which is 10 to 100 nucleotides in length, or the complementary polynucleotide thereof.
  - 4. The polynucleotide of claim 1, which is a primer or a probe.
- 5. A microarray for diagnosis of colorectal cancer, which comprises the polynucleotide of claim 1 or the complementary polynucleotide thereof.
  - 6. A kit for diagnosis of colorectal cancer, which comprises the polynucleotide of claim 1 or the complementary polynucleotide thereof.
  - 7. A method of diagnosing colorectal cancer in an individual, which comprises:

isolating a nucleic acid sample from the individual; and determining a nucleotide of at least one polymorphic site (position 101) within polynucleotides of SEQ ID NOS: 1-12 or complementary polynucleotides thereof.

- 8. The method of claim 7, wherein the operation of determining the nucleotide of the at least one polymorphic site comprises:
- hybridizing the nucleic acid sample onto a microarray on which the polynucleotide of claim 1 or its complementary polynucleotide is immobilized; and detecting a hybridization result.
- 9. The method of claim 7, wherein when at least one selected from the group consisting of A, A, C, G, G, T, G, C, G, G, A, and A which are respective risk

alleles of the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NOS: 1-12 is detected, it is determined that the individual has a higher likelihood of being diagnosed as at risk of developing colorectal cancer.